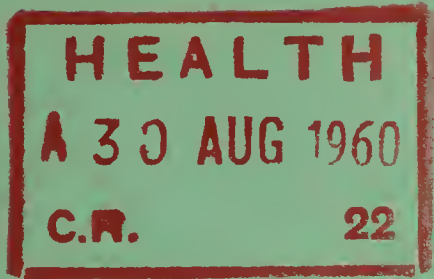


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TAVISTOCK RURAL DISTRICT



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER

OF HEALTH

for the

Year ended 31st December, 1959

Public Health Staff



Medical Officer of Health:

E. D. ALLEN-PRICE, M.D., CH.B., D.P.H.

Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector:

L. J. SHEPHERD, C.R.S.I., Cert. of Meat and Foods, R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Surveyor and Public Health Inspector:

H. MANSBRIDGE, A.R. SAN. I., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

W. E. LARGE, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. of Meat and Foods, R.S.I.

Housing Officer:

H. TRELOAR

M.O.H's Secretary:

Miss P. B. FLETCHER



PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE

The following members of the Council served on the Public Health and Housing Committee during the year.

Chairman: Mr. VOGWILL

MR. BLANCHARD	MR. MOUNCE
MR. COLEMAN	MR. PERKIN
MR. COLLINS	MR. PRIDHAM
MR. CONYBEARE	MR. RIMES
MR. CROCKER	MAJOR ROLLESTON
MR. DENNIS	MR. SHERRELL
MR. GERRY	MR. SLEEP
MRS. HEATHMAN-GLASS	MR. STRAUGHEN
MR. HAWKINS	MR. J. H. TOOP
MR. HICKS	MR. R. W. TOOP
MR. HILLSON	MR. UGLOW
MR. HOSKING	MR. WALKER
MR. JAMES	MR. WARNE
MR. KEARSEY	MR. WHITE
MR. J. MARTIN	COMDR. WILKINSON
MR. J. H. MARTIN	MRS. WOOD
MR. MAXWELL	

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit this my twenty-second annual report for the year ended 31st December 1959 in accordance with the instructions of the Minister of Health.

Apart from an epidemic of measles in Bere Alston in the spring, the general health of the district has been good throughout the year.

The Vital Statistics set out in the accompanying tables compare favourably with those for the Country as a whole.

SECTION "A"

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	151,080
Population—1931 Census	15,149
Population—1951 Census	16,300
Estimated home population—mid 1959	15,690
Parishes	25
Number of inhabited houses	4,840
Rateable value	£163,641 0 0
Product of the Penny Rate	£659 3 4
Loan Debt	£623,693 10 1

VITAL STATISTICS

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Births	128	125	253
Legitimate	126	119	
Illegitimate	2	6	
Deaths	113	100	213
Live Births			<i>England and Wales</i>
Number	253		
Rate per 1,000 population	16.1		16.5
Corrected Birth Rate	19.6		
Illegitimate live births % of total live births	3.1%		
Still Births			
Number	4		
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births ...	15.5		20.7
Total live and still births	257		
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)	3		
Infant Mortality Rates.			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	11.8		22.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	13.8		
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate live births	nil		
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	11.8		
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	11.8		
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	27.2		
Maternal mortality (including abortion)	nil		
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	nil		
Death Rate per 1,000 population	13.5		11.6
Corrected death rate	11.7		

The chief causes of death were as follows:

Infective and parasitic diseases	2
Cancer	39
Diabetes	3
Vascular diseases	47
Coronary diseases	31
Heart diseases	31
Other circulatory diseases	10
Pneumonia	9
Bronchitis	5
Other respiratory diseases	2
Ulcer of the stomach	1
Gastritis, etc.	1
Nephritis	2
Hyperplasia of the prostate	3
Other ill-defined diseases	19
Accidental	5
Suicide	3

AGE OF DEATH TABLE

<i>Age at Death</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Infants under 1 year	3	—
1 - 5 years	—	1
5 - 15 years	—	1
15 - 25 years	—	—
25 - 35 years	1	—
35 - 45 years	3	2
45 - 55 years	12	3
55 - 65 years	11	9
65 - 75 years	33	27
75 and over	50	57
TOTAL	113	100

SECTION "B"

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

The general provision of health services remain as in previous years.

Welfare Foods:

The W.V.S. continued to give most valuable assistance distributing these foods to the general public.

Maternity Accommodation:

During the year 221 babies were born in the Tavistock Maternity Home as follows:

Tavistock Urban District	42
Tavistock Rural District	108
Others	71

Ambulance Services:

A highly satisfactory service, which provides a 24 hour cover for the whole district, is provided by the St. John Ambulance Brigade, under delegated powers from the Local County Health Authorities.

Tuberculosis:

In April the Mass Radiography Unit visited Lifton village and the Ambrosia Factory. 432 persons attended this Unit as a result of which one new case of Tuberculosis was discovered.

Doctor Budding, the Assistant County Medical Officer has submitted the following report on her work during the year:

"There have been a few changes in staff—Captain Dally (R.N., retd.) retired as dental officer in July 1959 and Mrs. Carter took his place temporarily. Mr. MacCormick, F.R.C.S., took the place of Rear Admiral Pomfret as oculist for the area in January 1959. For the rest we are fully staffed in accordance with establishment ruling.

"The routine work continued during the year and we have been able to "catch up" with some of the work neglected during the previous three years through poliomyelitis campaigns. However, in May/June a further concentrated period of advertising and lunch hour and evening sessions for poliomyelitis injections for the 15-25 age groups led to a few more young people coming forward for their injections. The response was fair on the whole in this age group, although remarkably good compared with the response in other parts of the country (and county). These young people have also maintained their interest in that they have all returned for their 3rd and final doses, which is encouraging.

"This brings me to the subject of preventive inoculations. It is now possible to inoculate babies against five diseases with only seven visits to the doctor. i.e. smallpox, whooping cough, diphtheria, tetanus and poliomyelitis. These can all be completed by the 14th month of the baby's life. There then only remains one further injection (against diphtheria and/or tetanus) just before or when a child starts school. I should like to emphasise this "booster" injection which is not being asked for as often as it should, but which is most necessary. There was, during 1959, an epidemic of diphtheria in a London infant's school, with one death. These children had not been immunised at all, or had not completed the course with the booster dose.

"Protection is also available for those of 13 years of age against tuberculosis and 70% have availed themselves of this.

"There has been a steady demand for tetanus prophylaxis during the year amongst older children particularly, and also adults. This gives valuable protection and is very necessary in a moorland area such as Tavistock and district where horses roam freely.

"The work amongst the mentally retarded (children and adults) who are unable to benefit from schooling, leaves room for improvement, but with the new Mental Health Act there should be more attention paid to this group during the next few years.

"A certain amount of visiting is done amongst the aged, particularly those living alone. This too is work that should, and will be, expanded in the future.

"There have been evening classes for "expectant" fathers in the Clinic and also some films have been shown of interest to all parents. This work will be expanded now that we possess a projector and screen of our own.

"The Tavistock Clinic continues to be used every day of the week and is proving itself extremely useful and valuable and I think an asset to the town and district."

SECTION " C "

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply:

Since the passing of the North Devon Water Board Act a number of years ago there has been a gradual assimilation of local water supplies by the services of the Board. At the present time the whole of this vast area of West Devon resolves itself, with the small exception of Okehampton Borough, between the North Devon Water Board and the water undertaking of the Corporation of Plymouth. This rationalisation of water supplies has undoubtedly had a most remarkable and beneficial effect on the rural community, particularly farming, but although the Water Board have already laid many hundreds of miles of pipeline, their job is by no means yet done, and neither is that area which is the responsibility of the Corporation completely served.

Whilst assessing this vast improvement to the supply of water one is naturally led to the actual quality of this commodity. Taking firstly the water itself: this is predominantly surface water, either collected and stored, as is the case of the Corporation, or taken direct from an upland surface supply of seepage from vast collections of peat, direct from a river, or underground storage, as in the case of Taw Marsh. The natural qualities of these waters is interesting in so far as they are acidic, and by reason of this are bacteriostatic. Much has been said in the past about the malicious action of acidic water on metals such as lead or zinc, but this propensity can be very largely eliminated without reduction to full neutrality whilst still retaining its bacteriostatic qualities. One is, therefore, driven to the question as to the necessity, or even desirability, on any public health grounds of chlorinating such sources of supply. In the case of Okehampton Borough, which I have taken a most lively interest in for the past quarter of a century, no chlorination has ever been allowed, neither has any bacteriological contamination been discovered, owing, the Surveyor thinks, to the efficiency of his filters, but I would suggest that this bacteriostatic action of the water is an important contribution to its purity.

As everyone knows chlorine is a most violent poison in its raw state, owing to its intense chemical activity. In one of my authorities, which has of necessity, owing to excessive pollution, to super-chlorinate the water, the tests on the behaviour of cut flowers in this supply are somewhat remarkable, as they have a length of life several days less than the same flowers watered by a supply from the local river. What the effects of this element chlorine are on the animal constitution I have no evidence, but I feel that before such pure waters, coming from the Dartmoor highlands, are molested with chemicals of this nature, searching enquiry should be made into the scientific need for such treatment. My recommendation is that chlorination of these waters should be restricted for emergency purposes only, as when major structural engineering projects are in operation with untested labour.

A comprehensive table, showing in detail the various supplies in the whole of the Rural area is attached to the inner back cover of this report, and has been prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health. This table clearly tabulates the individual method of water service to each of the areas' twenty-five Parishes.

Your inspectors took 67 samples of water, 35 of which received adverse reports, an unusually high proportion. Whilst samples taken from main public supplies were good, those obtained from private supplies serving small hamlets were not up to standard and remedial action was taken. The North Devon Water Board were also approached with a request to extend their mains to the affected hamlets.

The operation of the Council's water undertakings continued as hitherto until 1st April 1959, upon which date negotiations under Circular 52/56 became operative. Milton Combe, Walkhampton, Princetown and the southern part of Horrabridge are now administered by the City of Plymouth, and Sampford Spiney, Grenofen and the northern part of Horrabridge by the North Devon Water Board. Thus the whole of the Rural district is now administered in accordance with directions laid down by the Ministry.

Mr. Young, District Engineer to the North Devon Water Board has submitted the following report on progress in your district during the year.

"The whole of the water supplying the northern part of the Tavistock Rural District is from the Board's works at Prewley, and no grave shortages were experienced. Although the reservoir level at Bere Alston was critically low at times, the supply was of satisfactory purity throughout the year. The handpumps at Sydenham Damarel, Horsebridge and Weir Quay gave no trouble apart from minor adjustments being required, but these villages continue to be a source of worry since their small populations preclude any economical mains extensions to them being carried out.

"Work was started on a new 1,000,000 gallon reservoir at Brentor to replace the existing small break pressure tank. This reservoir will be primarily used to supply Tavistock, but will be a useful standby for the whole area, giving a storage equal to more than one days demand.

"The following samples were taken by the Board during the year:

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Invalid.
Horrabridge	1	—	—
Bere Ferrers	9	2	2
Bere Alston	7	3	2
Brentor	9	2	1
Lamerton	6	1	1
Lifton	7	—	1
Mary Tavy	10	1	1
Chillaton	10	1	1
Peter Tavy	10	1	1

Drainage and Sewerage:

Progress in the provision of main drainage schemes has been hampered by technical and legal difficulties.

Objections to the site selected for the Mary Tavy Sewerage scheme were raised by the South Western Electricity Board, on the grounds that the site chosen, and previously agreed in principle, was too near to the Electricity Works. A Public Inquiry was held by the Ministry's Inspector on 22nd July 1959, and as a result the scheme was approved—with certain minor modifications—and it is hoped that this will now go forward without delay.

The normal visits were made to all the Council's sewerage works and housing estate plants, and all necessary pumping and cleansing work was regularly carried out.

Officials of the Cornwall and Devon River Boards continued to inspect all sewerage works and take samples of effluent. No serious adverse reports were received.

Several of the older systems are in need of modernization, or replacement with more up-to-date installations, especially those of the settlement tank type.

Progress has been made with the sewerage scheme for Sydenham Damarel, and final agreement has now been reached on the site of the proposed works.

Refuse Collection:

Refuse collection and disposal continued to be carried out by the Council's direct labour staff. Difficulty in acquiring suitable sites for tipping is still a problem, although success was achieved at Mary Tavy by the use of a large disused mine shaft. This acquisition was well timed as the alternative tip at Bowden Down, Brentor, is nearing capacity.

The amount of household refuse being deposited for collection is steadily increasing, furthermore the outlying districts which receive a restricted service are requesting more frequent collections. This being so it might be advisable to provide for an increased cost in refuse collection generally.

Public Conveniences:

Normal cleansing and maintenance has been carried out at all the Council owned Public Conveniences. The cost of repairing the fittings and fabric following persistent vandalism continues to mount. Most of the wilful damage is to the structure of the Leg'o'Mutton conveniences at Yelverton, which is, in the main, used by visitors to the Harrowbeer Airfield.

A paper towel machine was installed at Princetown, and this appears to be operating quite satisfactorily.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT

The following table shows the number of visits in connection with routine work in addition to maintenance work shown under the various sections:

Visits to Council Houses	1201
Visits to Hutments	126
Complaints investigated	239
Visits re Housing Acts	29
Visits re Public Health Acts	274
Visits re Grants	245
Visits re Repairs and Rents Acts	4
Visits re Caravan Sites	62
Visits re Drainage Works	187
Tests for new drains	124
To buildings in course of construction	624
Number of plans submitted	230
Visits in connection with above	223
Visits re Petroleum Licences	97
Visits re Sewerage or Sewage Disposal	482
Visits re water supplies	148
Visits re Refuse disposal	256
Visits re Rodent Control	555
Visits re Public Conveniences	166
Visits re Food Premises	113
Visits to Slaughterhouses	671
Miscellaneous	375

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948

Tables concerning this Act are attached to the inner back cover of this report.

During the summer months, an unprecedented insanitary state occurred in the rural districts. This situation was brought about by the changed habits of the travelling public. Instead of using accommodation available (hotels, boarding houses, farm houses and so on) a new technique was adopted whereby the itinerants loaded their vehicles with provisions and set out for their holidays. They were therefore independent apart from bread and drink, for provisions, and when tired selected any spot which they considered convenient for their rest and proceeded to indiscriminately foul the countryside during their brief stay with their excrement. I look upon this as a most important public health subject, as all our towns and rural districts are now supplied with raw tuberculine tested milk and it is only a matter of time before an epidemic of the enteric diseases occurs from a carrier born infection delivered to the appropriate spot by flies or rodents or other vectors.

I have already raised this matter with the Chairman of the appropriate County Committee, and I understand that action is being taken to provoke legislation in an attempt to deal with this situation. However, the difficulties are so great that one wonders who would administer this legislation, if it is accepted. I very much doubt if the police, with their

depleted compliment, could deal with it, and my staff are already fully occupied and could not be expected to maintain a nocturnal vigil enforcing action on these visitants. I would therefore suggest that a more practical method would be one of education, which could very well be propagated by the press and the broadcasting companies in those areas, chiefly metropolitan and midland, from whence these visitors arrive, in the use of "cat-sanitation" which we found most effective during the war in small units, such as would be the case of a family travelling by their own transport.

Weather.

The total rainfall for the year was 54.48 inches. It will be seen that November and December contributed just over 22 inches to this total.

	<i>Rainfall.</i>	<i>Average Dry Temperature.</i>
January	7.94	39.5
February	0.38	41.5
March	6.24	46.7
April	5.43	49.9
May	0.86	57.0
June	1.86	59.9
July	2.15	64.2
August	1.76	63.7
September	0.18	61.6
October	5.40	56.4
November	11.09	46.7
December	11.19	44.5

SECTION "D"

HOUSING

In January 1959 building was started on four houses and five bungalows on the Moorfield Estate, Lifton. These dwellings were all finished within the year, thus completing the development of the Estate. As far as was possible these new houses were allocated to tenants displaced by the Lifton North Road, Old Tinhay and Lifton Down Clearance Orders 1959.

The erection of twelve houses was commenced on the Cross Park Estate, Buckland Monachorum, and also sixteen dwellings—houses and bungalows—at Fillace Park, Horrabridge. It is intended that these properties receive the benefit of the Slum Clearance Subsidy, where possible, by re-housing the tenants of the hutments at Crapstone.

The roofs of five cottages in Cornwall Street, Bere Alston, had to be removed because the slates and batten had become unsafe and the party wall in the cottage on the upper side was treated to prevent dampness.

Application under the Housing Act, 1949 and the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 remained sporadic until the advent of the Housing Act, 1959, and the announcement of the Standard Grant. A large number of visits were made to existing cottages, culminating in twenty-three applications for a Standard Grant, and seven applications for a Discretionary Grant, being approved.

Applications for loans to purchase private houses under the Small Dwellings Acquisition Act were received, and after obtaining valuation reports, three applications were approved by the Council.

Action was taken in respect of two individually unfit houses.

Twenty-three houses were erected by private enterprise during the year.

Normal maintenance was carried out to the Council Houses, and the external painting was completed on 82 houses.

The waiting list for Council House Accommodation is tabulated below:

<i>Locality</i>	Total on waiting list	Agricul- tural	Non- Agricul- tural	<i>O.A.P.</i>	No. with separate home
Bere Alston	24	3	20	1	23
Bere Ferrers	5	1	4	—	5
Brentor	1	—	1	—	1
Chillaton	4	1	2	1	4
Buckland					
Monachorum	18	5	13	1	18
Crapstone	1	—	1	—	1
Grenofen	10	1	9	—	10
Horrabridge ...	61	2	38	20	60
Lamerton	6	—	6	—	5
Lewdown	—	—	—	—	—
Lifton	14	6	8	—	13
Lydford	6	—	6	—	5
Mary Tavy	11	1	9	1	10
Meavy	1	—	1	—	1
Milton Abbot	7	4	3	—	6
Peter Tavy	2	—	2	—	2
Princetown	9	—	8	1	9
Sampford					
Spiney ...	1	—	1	—	1
Walkhampton ...	10	—	10	—	9
Yelverton	8	1	7	—	8
Miscellaneous ...	4	1	2	1	4
TOTAL	203	26	151	26	195

COUNCIL HOUSES IN THE TAVISTOCK RURAL DISTRICT 1959

Parish	Village	No. of Houses	Total No. in Parish
BERE FERRERS	Bere Alston	103	—
	Bere Ferrers	10	113
BRADSTONE	—	—	—
BRENTOR	Brentor	14	14
BUCKLAND	Yelverton	4	
MONACHORUM ...	Buckland	35	39
CORYTON	—	—	—
DUNTERTON	—	—	—
HORRABRIDGE	Horrabridge	92	92
KELLY	Kelly ..	2	2
LAMERTON	Lamerton	33	33
LEWTRENCHARD ...	—	—	—
LIFTON	Lifton	45	45
LYDFORD	Lydford	9	—
	Princetown	24	33
MARYSTOWE	Near Lewdown	4	4
MARY TAVY	Mary Tavy	26	26
MEAVY	Meavy ..	12	12
MILTON ABBOT	Chillaton	16	—
	Milton Abbot	8	24
PETER TAVY	Peter Tavy	14	14
SAMPFORD SPINEY ...	Sampfords Spiney	8	8
SHEEPSTOR	—	—	—
STOWFORD	Stowford	4	4
SYDENHAM DAMAREL	—	—	—
TAVISTOCK HAMLETS	—	—	—
THRUSHELTON	Lobhill	2	2
WALKHAMPTON	Walkhampton	40	40
WHITCHURCH	Grenofen	8	8
TOTAL			513

(30 hutments remain in the ownership of the Rural Council at Crapstone).

SECTION "E"

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The Principle types of food premises within the Rural District are as follows:

Canteens	36
Wet Fish	2
Dry Fish	2
Butchers' Shops	16
Dairies	12
General Stores	76
Bakehouses	4
Hotels and Guest Houses	38
Public Houses	33
Restaurants	19
Manufacturing Premises	7

Ice-Cream:

Two further applications under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 for the sale of pre-packed ice cream were approved by the Council, bringing the total number of registrations to 58, of which only one manufactures in a small way. The remaining 57 all sell pre-packed ice cream prepared by established firms of repute.

Milk:

Five samples were taken during the year as follows:

Pasteurised	2 samples	Satisfactory
T.T.	2 samples	Satisfactory
Ungraded	1 sample	Satisfactory

Food Poisoning:

No cases of food poisoning were notified during the year.

Samples taken under Section 3, Food and Drugs Act, 1938:

Beef Dripping
Pork Sausages
Rum
Gin
Boiled Sweets
Boracic Lint
Vanilla Slices
Christmas Pudding
Mixed Fruit Jam
Tomato Juice
Spirit Vinegar
Sherry
Margarine
Condensed Milk
Beef Dripping
Custard Powder
Oxtail Soup
Lemon Juice
Tomato Puree
Pork Sausages
Smoked Haddock
Parmesan Cheese
Oxtail Soup
Ginger Marmalade
Arrowroot
Tonic Water
Olive Oil
Dairy Ice Cream
Sherry
Full Cream Evaporated Milk
Draught Vinegar
Condensed Sweetened
Machine Skimmed Milk
Arrowroot
Coffee and Chicory Mixture
Milk Shake Syrup
Milk Chocolate
Gin
Almond Flavouring
Aspirin
Sherry
Pork Sausages
Fish Cakes
Butter
Powdered Gelatine
Orange Squash
Whisky
Milk—54 samples

ALL GENUINE.

Milk—containing 9% added water (warning letter).

Milk—containing 8% added water (warning letter).

Milk—20% deficient in fat. No action.

CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Lambs and Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed (if known)	422	7	42	2230	406	—
Number Inspected	422	7	42	2230	406	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci: Whole carcasses condemned	—	1	4	18	1	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned ..	61	1	—	71	19	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ..	14.4%	28.6%	9.5%	4.8%	4.9%	—
Tuberculosis only: Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	8	—	—	—	8	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	1.9%	—	—	—	2.0%	—
Cysticercosis: Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	8	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	4	1	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

SECTION "F"

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Cases of infectious diseases which have been notified by the Medical Practitioners and the School Authorities are set out in the accompanying tables.

Diphtheria. No case of Diphtheria occurred during the year.

Poliomyelitis: No case of Poliomyelitis has occurred during the year.

Tuberculosis: No deaths have occurred from this cause. Four new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during the year.

At the close of the year 121 cases remained on the Register as follows:

Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
M	F	M	F
57	39	11	14

I am, Mr. Chairman and Councillors

Your obedient servant,

E. D. ALLEN-PRICE,

Medical Officer of Health

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED FROM SCHOOL AUTHORITIES

	Chicken Pox	Measles	Mumps	Whooping Cough	Influenza	Impetigo	Conjunctivitis
HORRABRIDGE	5	4			68		
LAMERTON			29	2		1	
MARY TAVY		1					
MEAVY			1				1
TOTAL	5	5	30	2	68	1	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES
NOTIFICATION RECEIVED FROM MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS

	<i>Measles</i>	
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Under 1 year ...	—	3
1-2 years	3	6
3-4 years	12	8
5-9 years	34	39
10-14 years ...	2	3
15-24 years ...	—	—
25 years and over	1	—
Age unknown	—	—
TOTAL	52	59

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948.

1. INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspec- tions</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	9	18	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local Authorities ...	48	42	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities	8	28	—	—
TOTAL ...	65	88	—	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness ...	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	1	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences: (a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for the sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	3	3	—	—	—

3. OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111).

<i>Nature of Work</i>	Section 110			Section 111		
	<i>No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) c</i>	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council</i>	<i>No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists</i>	<i>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises</i>	<i>Notices served</i>	<i>Prosecutions</i>
Wearing Apparel (Making, etc.)	2	—	—	—	—	—

TAVISTOCK RURAL DISTRICT WATER SUPPLIES

PARISH	Whether the water supply of the area and its several parts has been satisfactory (a) in quality (b) in quantity		Where there is a piped supply, whether bacteriological examinations were made of the raw water and, where treatment is installed, of the water going into supply, if so, how many and the results obtained; the results of any chemical analyses	Where the waters are liable to have plumbo-solvent action, the facts as to contamination by lead, including precautions taken and number and results of analyses	Action in respect of any form of contamination	Particulars of the number of dwelling houses and the number of the population supplied from public water mains: (a) direct to the houses; (b) by means of standpipes			
						No. of Dwelling Houses		Total Population	
						Main	Standpipe	Main	Standpipe
BERE FERRERS	(a) Yes (b) Yes		Piped supply 20 samples taken— 15 Satisfactory 5 Unsatisfactory	With regard to this question, all the moorland waters are plumbo-solvent and many of the well waters also, however, no case of lead poisoning has been reported or discovered for a number of years	N.D.W.B.	562	—	1811	—
BRADSTONE	(a) Yes (b) Inadequate		No Piped Supply Private Wells only		None	—	—	—	—
BRENTOR ...	(a) Yes (b) Yes		Piped Supply 12 samples taken— 10 Satisfactory 2 unsatisfactory		N D.W.B.	61	—	201	—
BUCKLAND MONACHORUM	(a) Yes (b) Yes		Piped Supply Plymouth C.B. Analysis made by Plymouth		Plymouth C.B.	800	—	2541	—
CORYTON ...	(a) Yes (b) Reas. good		Wells only No Public Piped Supply		None	—	—	—	—
DUNTERTON	(a) Yes (b) No		Private Wells only No Piped Supply	ditto	None	—	—	—	—
HORRA- BRIDGE ...	(a) Yes (b) Yes		Piped Supply Part N.D.W.B. (1-4-59) Part Plymouth C.B. 1 Sample satisfactory	ditto	N.D.W.B. Plymouth C.B.	394	—	1271	—
KELLY ...	(a) Yes (b) No		Wells only No Piped Supply	ditto	None	—	—	—	—
LAMERTON ...	(a) Yes (b) Yes		Piped Supply 8 Samples taken— 7 Satisfactory 1 Unsatisfactory	ditto	N.D.W.B.	120	—	396	—
LEW- TRENCHARD	(a) Yes (b) Yes		Piped Supply No analysis	ditto	N.D.W.B.	—	—	—	—
LIFTON ...	(a) Yes (b) Yes		Piped Supply 8 Samples taken Satisfactory	ditto	N.D.W.B.	195	—	640	—
LYDFORD ..	(a) Yes (b) Yes		Piped Supply Lydford—N.D.W.B. Princetown—Plymouth C.B. (1-4-59)	ditto	N.D.W.B. and Plymouth C.B.	288	—	951	—
MARYSTOWE	(a) Yes (b) Reas. good		No piped supply	ditto	None	—	—	—	—
MARY TAVY	(a) Yes (b) Yes		Piped Supply 12 Samples taken— 11 Satisfactory 1 Unsatisfactory	ditto	N.D.W.B.	142	—	469	—
MEAVY	(a) Yes (b) Yes		Piped Supply Plymouth C.B. Samples by Plymouth C.B.	ditto	Plymouth	109	—	340	—
MILTON ABBOT	(a) Doubtful (b) Reas. good		Piped Supply to Chill- aton 12 Samples taken— 11 Satisfactory 1 Unsatisfactory Private Supply (Duke of Bedford) at Milton Abbot	ditto	N.D.W.B. Chillaton	58	—	185	—
PETER TAVY	(a) Yes (b) Yes		Piped supply 12 Samples taken— 11 Satisfactory 1 Unsatisfactory	ditto	N.D.W.B.	56	—	185	—
SAMPFORD SPINEY ...	(a) Yes (b) Yes		Piped Supply (part) N.D.W.B. Wells and springs (part)	ditto	N.D.W.B.	17	—	56	—
SHEEPSTOR ...	(a) Yes (b) Inadequate		Wells and piped supply by Plymouth C.B.	ditto	Plymouth C.B.	—	—	—	—
STOWFORD ...	(a) Yes (b) Yes		Piped Supply No Analysis	ditto	N.D.W.B.	—	—	—	—
SYDENHAM DAMAREL ...	(a) Doubtful (b) Doubtful		Private Supply (Duke of Bedford) Public Wells	ditto	None	—	—	—	—
TAVISTOCK HAMLETS ..	(a) Doubtful (b) Inadequate		Wells and Private Supply Duke of Bedford	ditto	None	2	—	7	—
THRUSHELTON	(a) Yes (b) Yes		Wells only	ditto	None	—	—	—	—
WALKHAM- TON	(a) Doubtful (b) Yes		Piped Supply Plymouth C.B. (1-4-59)	ditto	Plymouth C.B.	112	3	370	10
WHITCHURCH	(a) Yes (b) Yes		Piped Supply and Wells No Analysis	ditto	N.D.W.B.	33	—	109	—

N.D.W.B.=North Devon Water Board Main Service

